YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 10,685.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

#### EUROPE.

The Scotia and City of Baltimore at New York with Two Days Later News.

Secretary Saward's Position Towards Mexico as Reported to the London Times.

The Spanish Blockade and Chilean Blockade Runners.

Sir Morton Peto on the Rebellion in Jamaica.

stephens, the "Head Centre," Defies England.

# TOM SAYERS' FUNERAL AND WILL

own on the afternoon of the 19th November

and Queenstown on the attention of the 18th Periods, arrived at this port yesterday forences.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Captain McGaigan, which left Liverpool at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th Instant, arrived at this port

The London Times of the latest date, in a gene speed, &c., expected from subsidized mai ny not to rest on former successes, but still keep elves at the head of transatlantic navigation. It hat the saying may not arise every fortnight that the oming by a first class boat. The King of Denmark has granted to a company a con

ray and North America by way of Greenland.

se, and was declared a decided and triumphant success.
The London News, speaking of President Johnson's sicy and the prospects of the freedmen in the South, as one thing certain is that the real, permanent welfare by partisan strife, or any rivalry of Southern pas lar case, the shortest and surest road to the socia

ol we have the authority of United rill sail for New York on the 21st instant, under com

Later telegrams from India report:-Bombay, No er 4, markets quiet: exchange 2s. 13/d; Calcutts, No-cember 8, exchange 2s. 13/d., freights 40s. The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, reached Liver-

con of the 17th of November, and the Hansa So

The Africa and City of Dublin had arrived out.

Our War Claims on England. its the steady decrease of the federal army and

The Mexican Question.

EB. ERWARD'S POSITION ON THE MONROE
AS REPORTED TO THE LONDON TIMES

system. It considers that the Emperor took an unfair advantage of, the American government in placing Maximilian on the Mexican throne at a time when its hands were tied. It believes that neither the French nor the English nation would approve a deliberate attempt to reintroduce slavery in America, and it regards the compulsory service of negro troops in Mexico as a form of savery. It does not have to the proceed of the political principles which the Austrican per pie are most attached to.

These are the opinions of the government. If anybody knows them better than the government itself, then reject the freegoing sidement.

The Spanish-American War.

D'ANGERS OF SPAIN AS A BELLIGERENT—THE ENGLISH INTERVENTION MOVEMENT—FINANCIAL EXHAUSTION IN MADRID.

[From the London Post, Nov. 17.]

The action of the Spanish government having been anticipated in Liverpool, the merchants connected with the West Const trade do not consider the blockade important. They believe that they can carry out copper ore from the blockaded ports as well as colon wear carried from the Nouthern ports during the late war. It is, therefore, not at all impossible that from Liverpool there may issue as complete a fact to run the Spanish blockade as there was to run that of the United States.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS READY. 45
It is stated from Liverpool that blockade runners had been fitted out, and that it was quite probable some would sail on the day the Scotla left Liverpool.

FINANCIAL EXHAUSTION OF SPAIN.
om the Railway Gazette, of Madrid, Nov. 16.]
day that passes augments the gravity of our
d situation to such an extent that the political

THE OPINION IN PARIS.

The Paris Pairic says that Spain is not unlikely to eccept the mediation of a third Power in the affair with

The Negro Rebellion in Jamaica.

R MORTON PETO IN DEFENCE OF THE BAPTISTS.

THE EDITION OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

Str.— In reply to your questions in your issue of this

ty, I am happy to tell you that the Rev. William Enibb,

though arrested, and (as was proved) witnesses were

aborned to swear against his life—a Jamaica grand jury

a such evidence bringing in a true bill—was not sub
ted to a trial, because the Attorney General refused to

the rebellion.

The statement of Sir Morton Peto that "there is no chapel or congregation within twenty miles of Morant Bay" is one of the subterfuges which have caused the society to be called the "Jesuits of Jamaica." Sir Morton Peto must be well aware that there is a large body in Jamaica called "Independent Baptista," and that they are the effehoots of the parent society here, though not now connected with it. I am, sir, yours obediently, London, Nov. 17, 1865.

E. J. D.

LONDON, NOV. 17, 1869.

E. J. D.

IMMEDIATE JUSTICE THE BEST POLICY—A WARMING TO ABOLITIONIST AGITATORS.

[From the London Times, Nov. 18.]

\* Alas for grand triumphs of hunanity, and
the improvement of races, and the removal of primeval
curses, and the expenditure of twenty millions stering,
Jamaicas herelf gainsays the fact and belies herelf, as we
see to-day. It is that which voxes us more than even the
Secony review.

The Femiams.

EXAMINATION AND DECLARATION OF STEPHENS, THE READ CHAPTER IN DUBLIN.

The investigation into the charge against James Stephens, the Head Centre of Femianism in Ireland, and the three persons who were arrested in his house at Sandymount, was resumed at Dublin, before Mr. Stronge. The evidence was chefly documentary, and did not involve any new feature of special interest.

At the close of the case for the prosecution the magistrate said:—Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brophy and Mr. Edward Duffy, you are charged with confederating and conspiring with others to levy war against the queen, to establish a republic in this country, and to separate it from England. I am ready to hear pout if you have anything to say, but at the same time it is my duty, under the statute, to caution you that if you say anything to cany, but at the same time it is my duty, under the statute, to caution you that if you say anything to criminate yourselves it will be taken down and given in evidence against you. I may tell you take anything. I am ready is take—

Stephens—I am under the impression that it was only when comm sited—

Mr. Stronge—The case is closes against you. Previous to my stating what decision I have arrived at, I wish to know if you desire to say anything before I amounce what I intend doing. The case is so clear, prima facic, hal I shall be bound to commit you.

Mr. Lawless suggested that the prisoner should abstain from making any statement.

Stephens—You look on this matter as a lawyer, but I look on it as a patriot.

Mr. Stronge—I need not remind you that there are a great many others involved in this charge.

Stephens—Care look on the matter as a lawyer, but I look on it as a patriot, and it is any anything at all, I feel bound to say, with the view to my own reputation, that I have employed no attorney or lawyer in this case, and that I mean to employ none, because is making a plea or defence of any kind I should be recognizing British law in Ireland. Now I deliberately and conscientiously repudiate the existence

Mr. Stronge—That is, you repudiate the existence of that law?

Stephens—I repudiate the right of its existence in Ireland, and defy any punishment, and despise any punishment that can be inflicted on me. I have spoken. Mr. Stronge—Then I apprahent that, with reference to the charge against you, you make no statement?

Stephens—None whatever.

Mr. Stronge—That is he regards—
Stephens—I have said all I mean to say.

Mr. Stronge—And you make no further statement?

Stephens—And you make no further statement?

Stephens—No further statement.

Stephens—No further statement.

Mr. Stronge—Mr. Dutly, have you anything to say?

Mr. Stronge—Mr. Dutly, have you anything to say?

Mr. Stronge saided Brophy if he had anything to say.

Brophy—Have you any further ovidence?

Mr. Stronge said that they had nothing to day.

Broonly—Alley por any further ovidence?

Mr. Stronge said that they had nothing to day.

Broonly said:—Then I think, it is

at present.

Brophy said:—Then, I think, it is very easy to mistly you. A portion of the evidence with regard to commercial transactions, given here to-day, was in the ordinary course of my business. I wish, further, to correct many course of my business. I wish, further, to correct mistatement made by the Crown on a furmer economic mistatement made by the Crown on a furmer economic made at the contract made and the contract made at the contract

Kickham, having been communicated with by means of an ear trumpet, stated that he had nothing to say.

The prisoners were then committed for trial—Stephens, before his removal, requesting the reporters to give his observations fully and accurately.

It was stated that piles of documents, revealing all the secrets of the organization, were found in Stephens' residence, and that Feminism was an open book, at least to the administrators of the law.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the Manchester Guardian (City Article), Nov. 18.]

An increase in the general demand for money to-day

(17th), coupled with vague apprehensions of the commencement of a drain of bullion to the Continent, were

(17th), coupled with vague apprehensions of the commencement of a drain of bullion to the Continent, were among the causes of the increased depression.

The sum of £05,000 in gold was taken to the bank to day, and £11,000 was withdrawn.

With the exception of United States bonds, which are & better—at 63%—a further disastrous fail has taken place in all foreign stocks. Spanish Passive is again nearly 1 per cent lower, at 27, and the certificates at 13, Mexican at 26%.

Shares and railway stocks have been dull, and Overend, Gurney & Co., continue to decline, the fail to day being %. The last quotation was 7 premium.

The Bank of France's return this week shows a further diminution of £550,000 in the bullion.

Funds.—Consols, for money, 89% a 89%; consols, account, z. d., 87% a 88; Exchequer bills, March, 6c 2d.; Exchequer bills, June, 10s. 5d.

Consols after official hours closed at \$7% exactly.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report a fair amount of business in United States five-twenty bonds, which are quoted at 63% a 54; in Eric shares at 53% a 54, and in Pinginia dollar bonds at 61 a 43, and in Pennsylvania second mortgage bonds at 85. Other stocks quiet. The new Eric debenture scrip, par to % premium. American eagles, 76s. 3d.

PORE.—None in stock.

Bacon.—Very limited demand for American, which has further declined 2a. a 3a per cwt. Home cure and European plenty, and comparatively cheaper.

Laro.—Very little doing, and prices are nominal.

Cremes is firm, but demand slow.

BUTTER dull.

Tallow quiet at last quotations. In London P. T. C. fluctuated is a 1a. 6d., closing at 45a. 6d.

OHA.—Sperm slow at £115 for winter; crude, £115.

PRISOLUEL.—The stock being in one hand, the price has advanced to 3a. 6d. for refined. To arrive, it is offered at 3a. 2d. Spirits retail at 2a. 9d.

LIMERED CARE has advanced to £9 15a. a \$9 17a. 6d.

QUEE. BARE Steady at 7a., buyers, for Philadelphia.

NAVAL Fromm.—Rosin—Demand limited. Spirits of surpentine, 46a. a 46a.

CLOVER SEED SCATCO and wanted.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERSOOL, NOV. 18—P. M.

Cotton is firmer, and prices are ½d. a ½d. higher than the circular quotations. The mise to-day were 10,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken by speculators and experience.

Breadstuffs are excited (steady?).

Provisions are unsettled, except lard, which is firm.

Affairs in Albany.

ISCOVERT OF THE BODIES OF A MAN AND WOMAN
PACKED IN A BARREL ON THE STRAKER DEAN
RICHMOND, FROM NEW TORK—SNOW STORM.

ALANY, Nov. 29, 1865.

# MEXICO.

NEWS FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Reinstallation of the Republican Government at Chihuahua.

The French Troops Compelled to Fall Back

THE IMBROGLIO ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Reported Sinking of Two Boats from the Texas Side by an Imperial Steamer.

Arrival of Imperial Reinforcements at Bagdad.

General Logan and the Mexican Mission.

dent Junrez. The Periodico Oficial (the organ of the Junez government), published at El Paso on November 2, contain several official publications concerning the reoccupation

the Eastern frontier, in a communication dated at Sauz. town of Chihuahua by the imperialists on the day pre-vious. The commandant had appointed Senor Luis Terrayas Provisional Civil and Military Governor of the

by the French voke that no made and be met with b victory won by our arms, still it is a matter of rejoicing, as the State is now freed from foreign invaders, which

Governors of the respective States of the republic, set ting forth in a lengthy preamble that a number of

vernment of Chihuahua.

by Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, that the recent movements of the national forces of Mexico compelled the French troops at Chihuahua to evacuate that city and State, and to withdraw to Durango. On the 25th of October the evacuation began, and four days later not a single French soldier was left in Chibushua. Presiden Juarez writes, on the 3d inst, that he was about leaving El Paso for the city of Chihushua to re-establish there the national government. This is thought to be a great success for the republican cause of Mexico, since the

We have further highly important and exciting

A night attack was about to be made on the imperial gunboat Antonio by two small boats from the American Antonio and sunk, probably killing or drowning all on board of them. [This statement apparently alludes to no new affair, but is merely the third or fourth New Orleans version we have had of the same story, the first of which, furnished by the telegraph, appeared in our issue of Saturday last.—En. Henald.]

The Roschere of the 19th instant says:—Nothing more

has as yet been heard of the liberal forces besieging

The Ranchero also reports that a federal paymaster, above Brownsville, was murdered by the forces of Cortina, who fied with thirty-five thousand dollars belonging to him into Mexico.

The Ranchero also cays that the amnesty proposed by the Emperor Maximilian has been accepted by some of the leaders of the opposition on the Rio Grande.

Fishe's Bulletin, Galveston, November 19, states that a reinforcement of about 2,000 Austrians and French had arrived at Bagdad, and that General Mejla was fully able to hold Matamoros and keep open communication.

Captain Burrill, United States Inspector of Subsister

as imperial citizens near Cordova.

The San Antonio Herald of the 13th inst. says a nu ber of liberal officers had arrived there, considering the liberal cause so desperate in their country that they were

The Mexican Times of the 14th ult. gives a favorable account of the immigration to Mexico and publishes a list of ex-Confederates settled near Cordova.

The imperialists claim a victory near Oajaca, where they routed three hundred liberals, killing thirty-seven

where he would plant five thousand acres of

in Coshucien, but were repulsed and suffered a heav

The Mission to Mexico.

Washington, Nov. 29, 1865.

General Logan was expected here before this, but has telegraphed that he cannot come till near the close of

sum of money in Washington city for fobbying purpo

cisco and Mazatlan Through the Action of the French Commissary at Ma-

The shipments to Mexican ports by the John L. the trade in that direction having been brought almost to a standstill. This is owing in a great measure to the

#### GEN. -QRANT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

The movements of Lieutenant General Grant have arrival did not become generally known until after dark.

## HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Whole Family Brutally Murdend in Manhelm, New York-No Clue to the

On Monday night last the family of Daniel Walrath, of by a party or parties unknown. Mr. Walrath was sho and the child throat was cut. Coroner Fear, of Mo hawk, is holding an inquest to-day. There is no clue to

A Band of Indians Defeated with Great Slaughter in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1865. An official telegram to-day from Nevada says, that on the 17th instant Lieutenant Osmor, with sixty California Indians who had fortified themselves in the Black Mountains, about one hundred miles northwest of Dun-During the engagement one volunteer was killed and two were wounded. Of the Indians one hundred and arms and ammunition were captured. This was the band which three weeks ago robbed a train, killed the teamsters and afterwards obliged thirty armed men who were scouting after them to retire after an unsuccemful

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29, 1865. Governor Morton left Baltimore to-night for New York. The statement in Washington despatches that he is charged with a confidential mission by the government to Europe is unfounded, and the further statement that he is to be accompanied by Judge Roach, Dr. Tars, and A. Liebrand, his brother in law, is also without founds

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1865. The Galveston Civilian, in reference to the stock of cotton in Texas, reports:—Receipts to the 18th instant, since September 1, 30,000 bales at Galveston (including

Gunpowder Explosion.

An explosion of gunpowder occurred at Evans gun store, corner of Second and South streets, nearly destroying the building and shaking the adjoining houses.

James E. Evans and William Branson were severely injured.

(From the New York Ledger.) A few weeks ago the proprietor of the Naw York Herald, for reasons which he deemed satisfactory to himself, refused to publish the advertisements of two of

himself, refused to publish the advertisements of two of our theatres. This, of course, he had a perfect right to do. The incensed managers, however, did not view the matter in that light They thought that Mr. Bennett had no right to refuse to publish their announcements; and they at once called a meeting of their professional brethren to devise ways and means to compel him to publish the excluded advertisements. At this meeting of the theatrical managers a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Bennett and demand his reasons for not publishing the obnozious announcements. Mr. Bennett would not give them his reasons; but very quietly told them that he would menage his own business in his own way. Finding that they could not covere the editor, they retired, and at a subsequent meeting of their retired, and at a subsequent meeting of their association is was received that no member of that association is was received that no member of that association is was received that no member of that association is was received that he mention the mention of the provided advertise in the Hanato. This she measure we observe that, in their advertisements and showbills, they announce in conspicuous type—"This establishment does not advertise in the Naw Youn Hanato." We wonder that it has never occurred to these theatrical managers that they are simply advertising, and thereby benefiting the Hanato by such a need announcement in their showbills. From our own experience in advertising, we are of the opinion that the proprietor of the Hanato could affect to pay them handsomely for contantly keeping in that way the name of his paper before their patrons. Some of our daily cotemporaries, we reget to see, have taken sides with the theatrical managers, in their attempt to buily the press. How do they know that it may not be their turn nexit if the managers in their strempt to buily the press to one paper, would they be likely to stop there? We think not; and, therefore, our sympathies are with the press, and no position to the purp

## THE LATE GALES.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

Shipwreck and Privations of the Captain and frew of the Schooner Joel G. Sweet.

Four Days on an Uninhabited Island Without Food or Water.

sure and hardships endured at sea and on an uninha island is made by Captain Robert Whitty, of the sch-

Joel G. Sweet, an account of the wreck of which ap-peared in the Hirand yesterday. Captain Whitty is well known in this city as a skilful navigator and a thorough

of October for Apalachicola, under the command of Captain Charles Marks, Captain Whitty being em

Captain Morse of schooner Enigma, of Bath, which vossel was capsized at sea on the 23d ult., arrived at this

vossel was capsized at sea on the 23d uit, arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, in the staanship Morro Castle, and makes the following statement:—

Left Rath October 2 for Mobile via Charleston and assied from Charleston on the 18th. On the 22d, off Abacoa, took a heavy blow from E. to E. S. E., with a high sea; at six P. M. was obliged to heave the vessel's head too. On the 23d the wind and sea increased, the vessel lying to under three rected foresail. At six P. M. took in foresal? and set peak of balance sed mainsail, the vessel lying very steady and dry. At eleven P. M. took in foresal? and set peak of balance sed mainsail, the vessel lying very steady and dry. At eleven P. M. the was struck by a heavy cross sea, which turned the vessel bottom up in thirty seconds. All hands were below in the cabin at the time, but succeeded in cutting through the bulkhoad of the cabin into the hold. From thence they cut through the bottom of the vessel and got on the outside on Thursday morning, the 20th, where all hands remained until the 4th inst., when they were taken off by the brig Peerices, Captain Bomboff, from Philadelphis for Matanzas, where we landed on the 9th inst. One of the seamen, Joseph Anderson, was so exhausted that he died in two hours after being takes of the wreck, although every exertion was made to save his life.

Captain Morse wishes to return thanks, on behalf of himself and crew, to Captain Bomboff and Adams, and their officers, for their kindness and attention, and also to Mr. Hall, American Consul at Matanzas, for his gentlemanly treatment while in the hospital at Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28, 1866 The steamer Cuba, from Havana, which piace she left on the 22d inst., put in here this morning, short of coal. She brought the captain and crew of the schooner Vefma, disabled below Cape Hatteras in the gale of the 23d and 24th inst. Every effort was made to save the vessel; but she leaked so badly that it was found impossible to save her, and she accordingly was abandoned. The schooner was from Georgetown, S. C., and bound to Boeton, where she is owned. She was loaded with lumber.

Powr Dovus, C. W., Nov. 29, 1865.
The bark William Treat, Captain Baim, owned by Taylor & Jewett, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, with a cargo of twenty five thousand bushels of corn, is ashore at Long Point. It up has been sent for. Hopes are entertained that she will be got off with the loss of part of her cargo.